

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Shipping.

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.


(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, KEW, CHOWANG, TIEN'SIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship *Cyclops*,
Captain *Lat*, will be
dispatched as above on
FRIDAY, the 4th Proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, June 27, 1890. 1105

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.


FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship
Atsuta Maru,
Captain *Sommer*, will be

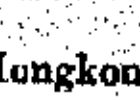


Ports on the 9th Proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 19, 1890. 1119

Sailing Vessels.

 The S/S L.L.T. American Ship
Parramita.
Captain Pessoz, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 2, 1890. 1009

FOR NEW YORK.
The S/S L.L.T. British Ship
Charles S. Whitney.
Scriber, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will



For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, May 30, 1890. 988

FOR NEW YORK:
 The 3/3 J.L.I. American Ship
Lauder
 LAZY, Master, will load here
 for the above Port, and will
 have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, June 9, 1890. 1050

Notices to Consignees.

COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP AYOSSINIA, FROM
VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE
AND NAGASAKI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees at Hong Kong are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 24, 1890. 1152

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Tees*, Capt. MARSHALL, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Keppel Pier and Cargo impeding her discharge will be twice landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to AMOY, unless notice to the contrary be sent before Noon To-morrow, 25th Inst.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 30th Instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Intimations.

WINDSOR HOUSE,
HONGKONG,
No. 3, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,
AND
FAMILY HOTEL.

AN ESTABLISHMENT is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers **FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION** to **RESIDENTS** and **TRAVELLERS**, has **Spacious Dining Room**, and a large number of well furnished **Single Rooms** with all comforts. A **Good Table kept**. **DELICIOUS**—Breakfast, 5.20 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.; Dinner, 7.30 p.m. **SERVED** by the Month, Day, or Single **at reasonable rates.**

AGREEMENT CAN BE MADE TO SERVE
MEALS IN GENTLEMEN'S QUARTERS
IN SEVERAL LANGUAGES EXPERT.

Mrs. BOHM,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, August 30, 1888. 1888

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY CAPTAIN OR COMMANDER, PORTER, or **PAKERS** will be **cheerfully received** in **Sailor's Home**, West Point, **anywhere** **July 31** **1888**

passed or if a committee of enquiry is to be appointed, or if the shareholders find that any further action is necessary, that these suggestions should be put in the form of a motion, which I would submit to the shareholders. Speaking for my fellow directors and myself, I may say it is our wish to give the fullest details in our power. I most sincerely regret that so far the report has not been so successful an institution as it was expected to be, but let us hope that in a better time before it.

Mr. Taylor—It is from enquiries from the Secretary that I have been able to give the details I have given. Therefore I am in a position to offer an amendment to the report: that a sum of \$5,752.24 be carried forward as balance, but let us hope that in a better time before it.

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The Chairman—With reference to the remarks that have fallen from Mr. Taylor, I think I may point out an important misapprehension. The \$45,000 alluded to just now is the price of the property, as it is written down. Before putting the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, I would remark that I am quite sure it will be of interest to all shareholders to have these statements of Mr. Taylor published, as they would throw light upon the subject.

Mr. Taylor—You have the \$45,000 in your assets.

The Chairman—If on the other hand it had been put at \$11,000, which that property stood at, you would have found that the balance of profits would have been much more.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Gorman seconded.

Mr. Wickham—I have listened to the remarks that have fallen from Mr. Taylor, who I believe is a competent person to speak on any matter relating to figures. Taking into consideration the fact that we cannot dispute that a very large number of shareholders bought the stock at \$200 and naturally expect a fair return for their money, I think it is very desirable, looking at the unsatisfactory returns, that the management of the company should speedily be put on a more business-like principle. I give the directors credit for doing their best, but they are gentlemen who, on account of their own work are unable to give time to this business. With regard to the present manager, although my name does not appear often in the books, I have many enquiries to make and I have been able to see what is going on, and I can say that Mr. Osborne is doing very well. I am of opinion that some means must be quickly devised by which we should get better returns. Mr. Osborne should retain his position, but I think that we should have a committee of men more experienced to make a full investigation of this company's affairs and management. I have invested a fair sum of money in this company, and I and other shareholders think we have an undoubted right to expect a fair return, which I think can be obtained if the Company is put on a fair basis. I would therefore second Mr. Taylor's proposition that a committee of enquiry should be appointed. I propose there would be members representing the directors and members representing the shareholders. I think we should have the fullest examination.

Mr. Taylor then moved the amendment—that the sum of \$5,752.24 be carried forward as balance to profit and loss account, and that no dividend be declared.

The Chairman—I understood Mr. Wickham that you second the motion.

Mr. Wickham—I have nothing to do with the amendment. It is the proposition of Mr. Taylor, and I am in a position to support it with reference to the committee of enquiry that I second.

Mr. D. McCulloch seconded.

On a show of hands being taken, a vote for the amendment, which was lost by a large majority.

The Chairman's motion was then put to the meeting and was carried, the same four voting against it.

Mr. Taylor then moved—that a committee of investigation be appointed to examine into and report on the working of the business, the directors to appoint two and the general body of shareholders two.

Mr. Wickham seconded.

Eight voted for the motion.

On a show of hands being called against, some of the directors held up their hands.

Mr. Wickham thought the directors ought not to vote.

One of the directors remarked that they were shareholders and had a right to vote.

Mr. Wickham—It is a matter of etiquette. What is sought is an enquiry into the management and the working of the company, and it is a motion for the directors if they think they ought to vote.

The Chairman—With reference to a matter of this sort, the directors are guided by only one desire, to do the best thing to secure the proper working of the business.

Mr. Wickham—No expert better results, and we think that better results may be obtained if an investigation is made into the working of the company. I think there is room for improvement.

The Chairman—I have delayed a moment in order to confer with my co-directors. They are unanimous in saying that they would not on any account vote against the proposal of Mr. Taylor. If they desire a committee of enquiry, by all means let there be one. The directors will readily give their consent to such a committee of enquiry, and they therefore put this motion proposed by Taylor and seconded by Mr. Wickham.

On the motion being put 8 voted for it and 2 against.

On a show of hands being taken, only 9 voted against the motion, which was therefore carried.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Taylor, Messrs. Macdonald and Farnham were elected directors.

On the motion of Mr. Gubbay, seconded by Mr. Perry, Mr. H. P. Jones and Mr. D. R. Kennedy were elected directors, and on the motion of Mr. Wickham, seconded by Mr. Wickham, Messrs. G. S. O'Connell and T. J. Rose were elected auditors.

The Chairman intimated that the dividend warrants would be ready on Monday.

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That the historical point of the discussion touching the protection of women and girls is perhaps more easily settled than the more knotty points.

That the Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. Deane) has more than once pooh-poohed the promise originally made as to the toleration of the social and religious customs of the Chinese residents of Hongkong by the British Government.

That these repeated statements made by Mr. Deane do not do away with the historical fact.

That any school-boy knows that a monarch who is nearly absolute in power—for this is the position of Queen Victoria towards this Crown Colony—has a right to pass any law.

That although Her Majesty's sovereignty here is unquestioned, her Government is bound by the promises made to the early settlers of this Island, and it is the traditional tact and toleration of England with subject races that has been the keynote of her Colonising success.

That if Mr. Deane would read up the historical records of this Colony, he will find that all the arrangements made by Blomfield and Elliot were confirmed by the early governors, certainly until Her Majesty's pleasure is made known.

That in regard to the social customs more particularly the Chinese, there has been no change in Council Her Majesty's pleasure or displeasure has never been made known. That the expression "the circumstances and conditions of the Colony," to be found so frequently in despatches, and occasionally in the Chinese, have some reference to the allowances made from the foundation of this Colony to the Chinese residents.

That Attorney General Goodman's unfortunate remarks show one thing more clearly perhaps than any other, that he knows nothing about the "circumstances and conditions of the Colony."

That the most sensible suggestion I have yet seen about this dynamic discussion is that made by your correspondent "Justice," who proposes that three years' notice be given in the law before given by way of warning.

That if such notice were given, the letter of the promise made by Sir Henry Pottinger would thereby be strictly observed—Her Majesty's pleasure would be duly made known, and thus would be given to allow it to filter into the Colonial intellect.

That the marital relations of the Chinese ought to have been considered and decided upon a long ago.

That the return of Light Dues collected during the last fifteen years, is a document which throws a strong light upon the curious variations and uncertainties of the system of government in this Crown Colony.

That this return shows conclusively that more than double the amount expended on the construction and subsequent maintenance of lighthouses has been collected for that purpose.

That this enormous surplus of collections over expenditure is shown by the figures, even after the cost of roads, telegraphs, and other public works has been thrown in.

That a glance back to the initiation of this levy of Light Dues will possess some interest.

That the creation of the lighthouses was proposed in Sir Arthur Kennedy's time by the Hon. James Whitall, who suggested that the cost of construction be borne by the Special Fund, and the maintenance of the lights (estimated at \$500 a year) be provided for by Light Dues of 5 cents per 100 tons.

That the Hon. Mr. Ryrie seconded the motion, and the same day the Hon. Member will doubtless well remember.

That the Attorney-General (Hon. Julian Pauncefote) assured the Council that no legal difficulty stood in the way, as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1856, gave power to levy dues for the erection and maintenance of lighthouses.

That His Excellency the Governor then heartily approved of the proposal, except that he could not devote any portion of the Special Fund to that purpose.

That the attendant expenses, he said, would be properly met by a loan, and the collection of Light Dues to pay off the loan and maintain the lights.

That perhaps newspaper files for 1873 would give fuller accounts of the discussion in Council; but the above process, which took place in the presence of the official Minutes of Council, published in the Government Gazette for 1873, page 50.

That of course the money has been used for the needs of the Colony, and would have been collected in another form had it not come in as Light Dues.

That the plan is a good one, however, whether given by a Governor or a private individual, and when broken, the incident is described by a plain Saxon name.

That now the Light Dues are doubled, the tax will possess proportionately greater interest, as it may perhaps now receive some attention.

That the Sanitary Board is doing good work, even although the reports of the meeting cannot be described as light reading.

That Mr. Ede and the Acting Registrar General are to be congratulated what they have done, and I see even the pugilistic Q. C. was astonished at the progress made with the difficult subject of over-crowding.

That according to the Vice-Chairman of the Board the only way to decide what the doctors disagree is to introduce a little sense into the argument.

That evidently to his thinking sense and science have no natural affinities and are not found in combination chemically or otherwise.

That the state of the Eastern portion of the foreshore at low tide is worse than ever it was, and it is time the Government took some steps to cleanse the Bowring Inland Canal.

That it seems incredible the wreck of a 25-ton junk should lie in the way for nearly a year.

That the Water Police are grumbling, and on being asked why should this be, reply that the Harbour Master.

That the Assistant Harbour Master might have been told of this his first wreck, so that the public might see the advantage of the increase in the staff of the Department.

That the creed for gain consequent upon the rice famine in Japan has led to more than one stranger being loaded "deep as a pig."

That a drawing of and stream, with the usual puzzle question, and the headline mark, would have waited and irritated any one attempting the dice very, and recalled the memory of the 18-15 puzzle.

THE PRISONER'S DUTY TO DO THIS.

It was the prisoner's duty to do this. The prisoner was supposed to pay into the bank the equivalent to the amount mentioned in the notice. The money paid into the bank each week ought to correspond with the amount mentioned in the notice to the Crown Agents. This system began in July 1884. The prisoner left the Post Office on 22nd March. I have checked all the entries to the Crown Agents from July 1884, when this system began, to the day on which the prisoner left. The total amount advised is \$401,674.48. That is the amount for which the prisoner was responsible to the Treasury. The payments into the bank to meet this responsibility were a deficiency of about \$51,000. When the prisoner paid money into the bank, he sent a receipt to the Postmaster General, and got a certificate from the Postmaster General for the amount paid in. This certificate was then handed to the Treasury, who gave a receipt. At the end of each month an account is made up showing the amounts paid in during the month. The amounts advised to the Crown Agents were compared with those, but it was found that the amounts paid into the bank were not correct. I used the three documents to verify. Document C is dated 8th November 1888 and is a memorandum of the sum paid by the prisoner on account of postal notes. The amount is \$162,838. Document B is a receipt given by the Treasury for the bank receipts. In this document the words "postal notes" begin to have been scratched out. As the document stands there is nothing to show for what the money was paid in. I find a corresponding amount in the Treasury's account for the month of 7th November, the effect of which is to receive the receipt for postal notes and made to do service as a receipt for money orders as well. The amount for which the prisoner thus took credit was \$162,838. I find in a memorandum from the bank dated 20th Jan. 1889, showing that a sum of \$9,170 had been paid in on account of postal orders. The other document showed me a certificate from the Postmaster General that the amount mentioned had been paid into the bank. There are four separate sums in the prisoner's handwriting showing how the amount mentioned is made up. I also see the receipt from the Treasury of the same date showing that the money was on account of having been erased. I should say the words erased were "postal notes." There is some writing in red ink on the document, in the prisoner's hand, purporting to be four items making up the same total. I have searched for and found no receipt for the money having been paid in to money order accounts as they purport to have been. I find that several receipts have been manipulated in a similar manner. In August 1889 the prisoner credits himself with \$11,257.87. I have elsewhere seen a receipt to find that this amount had been paid into the bank in September the prisoner credits himself with \$10,612 on account of postal notes, but I can find no record of its being paid into bank. In another case, in September, where he credits himself with \$10,612.87 I can find no evidence of its having been paid into the bank. The receipt for the month of October shows no payments on account of postal notes. I have examined all the advice to the Crown Agents from August 14th 1889 up to the date of the prisoner's leaving. The total amount of these advice to the bank books is \$1,477,488. That is the amount of the sums paid into the Treasury by the prisoner to meet these advances.

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NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

London, May 28.—General Booth has requested the directors of the Crystal Palace to cover the nude statues on the occasion of the coming summer visit of the Salvation Army. The public are protesting against this. It is said that the directors admit that the statues are indecent, and that, when uncovered, they will attract an improper exhibition on the public.

London, May 28.—The first match of the London yacht season took place to-day down the river, under the auspices of the Royal London Club, and some capital racing was witnessed. In the match for vessels exceeding forty tons rating over the course from Lower Hope round the Home's lightship and return to Gravesend, James's new cutter, *Thetis*, was the winner, as well as the *Wanderer*, *Thetis*, *Wanderer*, *Valley*, and *Yarrow*. There was little to do, save that all showed their best points, gaining and falling away alternately. The finishes were as follows: *Thetis*, 15 min. 30 sec.; *Wanderer*, 16 min. 30 sec.; *Valley*, 17 min. 30 sec.; *Yarrow*, 18 min. 30 sec.

London, May 28.—The *Times* prints a long and caustic letter from Stanley in reply to the recent utterances of Lord Salisbury. The letter is a masterpiece of logic and argument. It is a long and caustic letter from Stanley in reply to the recent utterances of Lord Salisbury. The letter is a masterpiece of logic and argument. It is a long and caustic letter from Stanley in reply to the recent utterances of Lord Salisbury. The letter is a masterpiece of logic and argument.

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THE GERMAN EMPEROR WILL ONLY RECEIVE NOBLES.

New York, June 1.—A cable special to the *Tribune* from Berlin says: While Emperor Wilhelm is relaxing the traditional stringency of the "Viennese court etiquette" and has for the first time since the establishment of the Hapsburg dynasty admitted to the court of Vienna and Buda Pesth ladies of bourgeois birth who had married Privy Counsellors and other dignitaries of the empire, his brother monarch here at Berlin has determined to bar from attendance at any of the court entertainments ladies who are unable to show that not only they themselves, but also their paternal and maternal ancestors as far back as the fourth generation, are of noble birth and blue blood.

At a recent state ball here Emperor Wilhelm drew the attention of his grand master of ceremonies, Count von Eulenburg, to the fact that several ladies had been present whose parents belonged to the haute finance, and who were notoriously indebted to their fathers' wealth for the titles which they had married. His Majesty added that he desired that no further court invitations should be extended to the ladies in question, and that he had no intention of permitting such pseudo-aristocrats to trespass on the prerogatives of the old nobility.

From this it will be seen that although Emperor Wilhelm is content to throw open the hitherto exclusive corps of commissioned officers to all ranks of society, and even to admit to the court of Vienna ladies of bourgeois birth, yet in his home and in his household he retains all of his former aristocratic prejudices.

It is probable, however, that he will be forced by circumstances over which he has no control to follow the Austrian Emperor's example and to modify the order which has just given, for, otherwise the most awkward contretemps will frequently occur. Thus, for instance, until the rules on the subject at the court of Vienna were relaxed it often happened that the wife of an ambassador or envoy accredited by Austria to a foreign capital had never enjoyed the honor of presentation to the Empress of Austria.

A notable case in point was that of the Baroness von Schwarzenberg, whose husband was Austrian Envoy at Washington in 1875. Although of spotless character, she had owing to her bourgeois birth, never been admitted to the honor of presentation at the court of Vienna.

This was only one case out of many, and, of course, disagreeable comments were frequently made on the alleged discourtesy of the Austrian Emperor in sending to

represent him at foreign courts envoys whose wives were not considered of sufficient rank to be admitted to his own receptions or to enjoy presentation to the Empress.

A MERCELES ESTIMATE OF NAPOLEON.

London, May 28.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, has sent to his paper a number of extracts from the memoirs of Prince Talleyrand, accompanied by some interesting comments on him. He says that the prince was a man of great energy, and that he was superior to the events which are recorded and described by the keen and satirical observer.

Talleyrand, says M. de Blowitz, avoided the rehearsal of incidents and their causes and effects, and puts throughout his writing a sprinkling of acute, sarcastic sketches of the persons with whom he came in contact in his busy diplomatic career and court life. An instance of this kind is his reference to the famous Duchess of Berry. "Of her he says she Duchesse a Berry, of the debased methods by which she had attained success.

The memoirs are in twelve parts and altogether cover the period extending from the time of his childhood to 1830, when

Talleyrand was sent on his diplomatic mission to London, after the revolution of July, which was five years before his retirement and eight before his death. They depict in the most hostile fashion the French society of the period, through its various changes, which he followed with every change of dynasty with persistent attachment to the party in power. He deals more with the original causes of the revolution than with the revolution itself, writing as one behind the scenes and partly ignoring the facts which were visible to all men.

With regard to himself he declares that he conspired against the empire in 1814, the downfall of which he prophesied early, only when he had a majority of the French people at his disposal, and when he believed that upon such a conspiracy depended the salvation of France.

Of his rupture with Napoleon, Talleyrand says: "I took no stock in his policy at first, when he put in peril the future of my country." His final judgment of Napoleon is as follows: "He was a man of great intellectual force, but he did not comprehend true glory. His moral strength was little or nothing." M. de Blowitz avows that his object in

making these extracts public is to complete the publication of Talleyrand's personal memoirs in full. His quotations are given entirely from memory, and he says that he is enabled to do this because, at the instigation of M. Thiers, he had succeeded in reading the original manuscript. He threatens to publish further extracts, and some bearing strongly on personal matters, unless the book appears soon.

Talleyrand himself in his will stipulated that these memoirs were not to be made public until thirty years after his death. At the expiration of that time, in 1888, Napoleon III induced the great diplomatist's heirs to agree to a further postponement of twenty-two years, which have now expired.

This is the incentive of the *Times* correspondent in his present conduct, and it remains to be seen whether the present heirs will refuse to publish the memoirs, or the late Duke de Montmorency did in 1872 while the pledge to the Emperor was still in force.

The Courtship of the Future.—She-Chow, I can no longer conceal my passion for you. Do you love me in return? You must ask me, he knows more about such things than I do.—*Teasie Sifts*.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, Saturday Noon, 28th June, 1890.

STOCKS.	W. & A. Published.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Par Value of Share.	Amount Paid up per share.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			Intrinsic value per share as per figures and at date of last Report.	Annual Yield to Investors at closing price, on basis of last Dividend.	CASH QUOTATIONS.			
						Reverse.	At credit of working a/c. or Bal. Br. & J. & Co.	DIVIDEND.			Closing.	Highest.	Lowest.	
														Amount.
BANKS.														
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	1866	7,500,000	60,000	125	all	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 141,310.47	10 and 10 bonus for 1 yr. ending 31/12/89 at 3 1/4 %	Feb. 24, 90	\$208.19	6.89 per cent.	107 % prom., buyers	197 % prem.	194 % prem.
MARINE INSURANCES.														
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	1867	2,500,000	10,000	250	20	\$ 732,000	\$ 385,220	26 % for 1888	Oct. 11, 89	\$104.75	7.21	\$97, buyers		
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	1865	2,000,000	24,000	83.33	25	\$ 650,000	\$ 231,343.91	10 per cent. 50 p. sh. for year ending 30/4/89	Sept. 10, 89	\$52.08	7.04	\$71, sellers		
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	1863	1,000,000	5,000	200	50	Tls. 320,000.00	Tls. 303,975.91	10 p. sh. for 1889 = Tls. 10.23	April 11, 90	Tls. 297	8.19	Tls. 320, sales		
Yongtze Insur. Association, Ltd.	1862	800,000	8,000	100	all	\$ 610,675.50		\$6 per share for 1889	Mar. 12, 90	Tls. 109.48	4.87	Tls. 683, sellers		
Chinese Insurance Co., Ltd. (in liquidation)	1871	1,500,000	1,500	1,000	200	\$ 28,711.50	\$ 18,285.84	10 per cent. for 1 yr. to 31/12/89 at 10 p. sh. for 1888	April 3, 88			nominal		
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	1861	2,500,000	10,000	250	50	\$ 417,000	\$ 403,203.86	14 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 2, 90	\$91.70	5.83	\$120, nom.		
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	1866	3,000,000	30,000	100	20	\$ 115,000	\$ 113,000	10 % for 1888, 5 % int. div. 1889, paid 1/10/89	April 1, 89	\$22.83	0.99	\$20, nom.		
FIRE INSURANCES.														
Hongkong Fire Insur. Co., Ltd.	1868	2,000,000	8,000	250	50	\$ 1,050,049	\$ 303,349.20	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Feb. 25, 90	\$182.00	6.43	\$357, buyers		
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1870	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	\$ 700,000	\$ 244,088.63	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Feb. 25, 90	\$65.00	7.01	\$353, buyers		
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1866	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	\$ 20,000	\$ 119,818	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Feb. 20, 90	\$20.	5.83	\$18, buyers		
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES.														
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	1864	4,000,000	40,000	100	20	\$ 11,876.91	\$ 206,340.91	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	April 23, 90	\$20.00	7.77	\$9, sellers		
Docks and Wharves.														
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	1866	1,500,000	12,500	125	all	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,068.02	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Feb. 25, 90	\$131.79	6.46	55 % prem., buyers		
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Limited	1866	1,000,000	20,000	50	all	\$ 2,755.22	\$ 2,755.22	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	July 27, 89	\$100.16	2.97 on old cap.	\$84, sellers	\$89	\$74
SHIPPING.														
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steam-boat Co., Limited	1865	1,600,000	80,000	20	all	\$ 50,000	\$ 29,440.92	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Feb. 1, 90	\$31.62	8.60 per cent.	\$37, buyers	\$37	\$36
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited	1862	1,200,000	60,000	10	all	\$ 54.01	\$ 1,606.14	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	June 13, 89	\$10.94	10.00	25 % dis., sellers		
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	1863	1,000,000	20,000	50	all	\$ 231,015.23	\$ 1,760.48	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Sept. 23, 88	\$82	7.27	\$5, sellers		
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	1862	175,000	3,500	50	all	\$ 55,000	\$ 2,461.66	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Mar. 10, 90	\$57.00	7.76	\$103, nom. per, nom.		
Steam Launch Company, Ltd.	1868	100,000	2,000	50	30	\$ 1,007.55	\$ 1,007.55	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Mar. 7, 90	\$100.79	14.20	\$175, sellers	\$179	\$164
REFINERIES.														
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1876	1,500,000	15,000	100	all	\$ 11,873.93	\$ 143.22	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Mar. 7, 90	\$102.73	3.44	\$87, buyers		
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1862	700,000	7,000	100	all	\$ 143.22	\$ 143.22	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Mar. 7, 90	\$74.91	3.07	\$88, buyers	\$89	\$86
LANDS AND TRUSTS.														
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Ltd.	1869	5,000,000	50,000	100	50	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 601.04	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$74.91	3.07	\$15, sellers		
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd.	1869	300,000	6,000	50	30	\$ 1,637.13	\$ 1,637.13	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$16.00	16.00	\$13, buyers		
Trust & Loan Co. of China & India	1869	1,000,000	10,000	100	all	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 214.55	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$100.00	100.00	\$125, buyers		
TRAMWAYS.														
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Limited	1887	125,000	1,250	100	all	\$ 214.55	\$ 214.55	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$100.00	100.00	\$100, buyers		
MINING.														
(a) The Balaclava Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1869	150,000	15,000	10	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$13, buyers		
(b) The Balaclava Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1869	225,000	22,500	10	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$14, buyers		
(c) The Balaclava Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1869	225,000	22,500	10	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$14, sellers		
(d) The Balaclava Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1869	225,000	22,500	10	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$5, nom.		
(e) The Balaclava Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1869	225,000	22,500	10	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$8, buyers		
(f) The Balaclava Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1869	225,000	22,500	10	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$300, sellers		
(g) The Balaclava Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	1869	225,000	22,500	10	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$5, buyers		
PLANTING, &c.														
East Borneo Planting Co., Ltd.	1868	200,000	4,000	50	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$20, nom.		
China-Borneo Planting Co., Ltd.	1868	250,000	5,000	50	40	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$15, nom.		
China-Borneo Planting Co., Limited	1868	750,000	7,500	100	50	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$15, nom.		
(a) Labuk Planting Co., Limited	1869	250,000	5,000	50	25	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$15, nom.		
(b) Darvel Bay Trading Co., Ltd.	1869	100,000	4,000	25	15	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$15, nom.		
(c) H. G. Brown & Co., Limited	1869	300,000	6,000	50	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$15, nom.		
(d) The Lamm Planting Co., Ltd.	1869	300,000	6,000	50	25	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$15, nom.		
HOTELS, BUILDING, &c.														
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited	1866	300,000	3,000	100	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Mar. 4, 90	\$101.16	3.80	\$200, nom.		
Austin Arms Hotel & Building Company, Limited	1866	200,000	4,000	50	25	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$39.81	7.22	65 % dis., 1/2 % prem.		
Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.	1869	200,000	4,000	50	20	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$39.81	7.22	\$15, sellers		
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	1869	625,000	12,500	50	40	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$39.81	7.22	\$40, sellers		
Shamshun Hotel & Land Co., Ltd.	1869	100,000	2,000	20	10	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$39.81	7.22	\$4, nom.		
Richmond Terrace, Estate Building Company, Ltd.	1869	100,000	1,000	100	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	May 25, 90	\$106.00	7.00	\$20, nom.		
Borneo Hotel & Stores Co., Ltd.	1868	50,000	1,000	50	30	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$39.81	7.22	\$32, nom.		
DISPENSARIES.														
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	1866	500,000	5,000	10	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	May 13, 90	\$12.65	0.51	\$21, sellers		
Cruikshank & Co., Limited	1868	80,000	1,600	50	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Oct. 1, 89	par nominal	11.11	nominal.		
LIGHTING.														
Hongkong & China Ind. Gas Co., Limited	1864	50,000	5,000	10	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Apr. 17, 89	\$11.16.10	8.29	\$130, nom.		
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	1869	300,000	3,000	100	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Apr. 17, 89	\$11.16.10	8.29	\$7, nom.		
IRON FOUNDRIES.														
G. Fenwick & Co., Limited	1869	150,000	3,000	25	all	\$ 1,000	\$ 285.81	10 % for 1889	Feb. 24, 90	par		par, sellers		
A. G. Gordon & Co., Limited	1869	150,000	6,000	25	20	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,582.92	10 % for 1889	July 31, 89	\$21.13		par, nom.		
BRICK AND CEMENT.														
Hongkong Brick and Cement Company, Limited	1866	100,000	4,000	25	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$15, nom.		
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	1869	1,000,000	20,000	50	50	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$28, nom.		
MISCELLANEOUS.														
Hongkong Ice Co., Limited	1861	125,000	5,000	25	all	\$ 46,000	\$ 7,896.78	10 % for 1889	Feb. 17, 90	\$35.78	6.12	\$98, sellers		
H'kong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.	1872	30,000	600	50	all	\$ 603.10	\$ 603.10	10 % for 1889	Mar. 14, 90	\$50.83	5.88	\$75, nom.		
H.K. Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1863	100,000	3,000	50	all	\$ 15,000	\$ 793.92	10 % for 1889	Feb. 22, 90	\$54.24	6.45	\$110, sales		
Dairy Farm Co., Limited	1866	100,000	10,000	10	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$12, nom.		
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1866	12,000	1,200	10	all	\$ 10	\$ 10	10 p. sh. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	Jan. 24, 90	\$10.00	10.00	\$10, nom.		
Marinburg Furniture Co., Ltd.	1869	75,000	3,000	25	20	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,582.92	10 % for 1889	July 31, 89	\$21.13		par, nom.		